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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 129!

The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

Died.

Warren S. Foice, agent for Gilboa Mills, New York, died at his residence in Philadelphia, April 27th, cause of death, bowel consumption.

Lace Curtains.

Of all kinds, very cheapat Barker's, 59 Market street.

Cloaks and Shawls.

An unrivalled stock at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Sacques, Basques and Circulars.

Cloth and silk Sacques, Basques and Circulars, a large stock at $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $8, $10 to $20, at Gardner and Schlelies's, 92 Market street.

Silks.

The greatest variety ever exhibited in the city, and the cheapest goods, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market st. Plain, figured, striped, check, plaid, in all colors, from the lowest to the best quality; also black silks of every grade, very cheap.

Prints.

The very best prints at 25 cents, in abundance. Also other prints cheap at 25 for 18¾ cts. Dewan's 25 cts. Yard wide sheeting at 18¾ cts. Yard wide undressed long cloth at 25 cts., at Barker's 59 Market street.

Perfumery, &c.

Just received a fine assortment of hair, nail and tooth brushes, fancy soaps and perfumery; go and see, finest in the city; Burnett's Cocoaine; Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair, at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

For Sale.

Forty-eight acres of excellent land, within two hundred yards of Wilkins Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad and Swissvale road. There is also a fine orchard of young trees on the premises in good condition. Also, a never failing spring of excellent water. A Station will be placed on said land by the Railroad company which will make it very convenient for any person doing business in the city. Said land will either be sold altogether or in sections to suit purchasers. It can be very conveniently divided into lots for country residences. For further particulars inquire of John Grier, 119 Water or 156 First st.

The Great Miltonian Tableaux of Paradise Lost at Concert Hall, Last Evening.

This exhibition, which opened at Concert Hall last evening, is one of the finest things it has ever been our lot to witness. The pictures upon which the magnificence and splendor we have never seen equalled. Commencing with a picture of the gathering of the angels around the Almighty's throne to hear a new decree, it illustrates Milton's immortal poem of Paradise Lost, following the order of events, even to the scaling heaven by the wings of the angels, and the casting out of heaven of Satan and his hosts, are perfectly sublime. The scenes representing the Creation are also gotten up in a style and manner different from anything we have ever seen.

We would call attention to the beautiful sunrise upon the young earth for his first time, the morning, sun and the creation of fowls, fishes, animals, and finally the creation of animals and men, are all pictures worthy the study of a artist. The rest of the scenes represent the sad passage from Hell through Chaos to this earth. They are of immense power, and convey to the mind an awful and impressive idea of infernal regions below. The last scene, which represents the Garden of Eden, and Adam and Eve, described in naked purity and divine," is beyond description. It is the finest thing we ever witnessed. In fact, the whole exhibition is one of marked excellence, and should be seen by all. We doubt whether Concert Hall will hold all the people who will endeavor to gain admittance this evening. Go early if you wish for a seat.

An entertainment for ladies and children will be given this (Wednesday) afternoon, when children will be admitted for fifteen cents. Parents will do well to have their little ones attend this chaste, attractive and pleasing exhibition, and have impressed upon their young minds the sublime and sublimer truths of man's duties and faith, and God's omnipotence.

Public Offices for Wounded Soldiers.

We were pleased to see the name of Col. J. R. Kiddoo proposed by a correspondent of the Gazette, of yesterday morning, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer—pleased, not only because the colonel is a soldier, but because he is a gentleman well qualified to perform the duties of the office.

He is honest, he is capable, he is a soldier wounded in action—made a cripple for life in defence of his country. He was a private in the 63d Pa. Volunteers under Gen. Alex. Hays of gallant memory, and when he was under his command knows what heart beat in his men.

We hope the American people will reverse the old saw that republics are ungrateful, and elect to civil offices wounded soldiers and soldiers only, provided they are honest and competent.

We have heard the name of but two others mentioned in connect on with this office, both good men and well calculated we will withdraw in favor of Mr. Kiddoo.

We are not in favor of filling all offices and positions with soldiers merely because they are soldiers; they are too plenty for that. But what we wish is that all offices and places be given to wounded and disabled soldiers who are competent to fill them and especially to those whose devotion to their country's cause has disabled them for the performance of the ordinary avocations of life.

The citizen who remained at home during the war performing his duty was just as important to the public as the one who shouldered his musket and fought a place—and the least he can do now is to stand aside and give the preference to those who risked their lives a d limbs and sacrificed their health and comfort in the tented field.

From personal acquaintance with Colonel Kiddoo we feel free to give him our most cordial support, and cheerfully recommend his nomination by the Union Convention. MANY VETERANS.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Important Circular from the Comptroller of the Currency.

The following circular has just been issued by the Hon. Freeman Clarke, for the purpose of adjusting the circulation of the National Banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865.

SIR—You are requested to make a statement as indicated in the incloscd form, exhibiting

1st. The amount of your circulation as a National Bank outstanding, at the date of the commencement of your bank to the national system.

2d—The amount of such circulating notes outstanding May 1st, 1865. You are also requested to specify, as a separate item, in your regular monthly report, the amount of S ate Bank circulation outstanding at the date of such statement. This information is necessary in order to determine the amount of national currency that may be issued to your bank without exceeding the ratio prescribed by the amendment to section 21 of the Currency Act passed March 3, 1865. In future it will be requisite, in order to avoid confusion or misunderstanding, to send with each order for national currency, a statement of the amount of notes of your old bank outstanding at the date of the order.

E. CLARK,
Comptroller of Currency.

This circular is intended to apply to banks converted from the State to the National system, and also to National banks organized to take the place of State banks. In some States the banks have received and issued much more national currency than they were entitled to. This is especially the case in Pennsylvania, where many of the banks still keep their old State issues outstanding, while they call for said equivalent national currency to the full amount of their capital. It is possible that some of these institutions may be closed unless they immediately comply with the conditions of the Currency Act.

The National Loan.

The subscriptions of the last two weeks have exhausted the first part of the loan, and the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue the remainder of it—amounting to two hundred and thirty millions, in bonds precisely similar to those which have had so great a run, with the single exception that the government reserves to itself the option of paying the interest in gold coin at the rate of six per cent., instead of seven and three-tenths in currency. The delivery of the bonds will begin on the 1st of June, but subscriptions will be received at once, and seven and three-tenths per cent. interest allowed on deposits, on and after May 15th, until July 15th. This is probably the last loan—on any terms so advantageous—which will be put upon the market by the government, and it is believed that it will be entirely taken up in less than ninety days.

THE MEX CAN LOAN IN FRANCE.—The subscription has closed for the new Mexican loan of 250 millions. Double the amount demanded is said to have been subscribed—a result not to be wondered at, considering the temptations held out to the people to gamble. Interest at 12 per cent; three millions in prizes to be drawn by lottery; bonds at 340f, to be twice repaid in 200f. within fifty years; placards exposed at the windows of all the money changers in Paris, inviting the people to enter and "subscribe immediately," free of all charge—no expedient was spared to entice money out of the pockets of the masses. The whole affair is a vast gambling transaction, and the result may, very probably, not turn out much better in the end than the Confederate loan, which stands at present at zero!

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Developments in Indiana County.

STRIKES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

ERRORS IN OIL PROSPECTING.

It is the opinion of all practical men interested in the oil trade that it is yet in its infancy, and that it will eventually be the most important item of trade and commerce in the United States. We are admonished of the fact of its rapid growth by news of strikes in localities previously unknown as oil territory, and scarcely a day passes that we do not hear reports of new strikes of good wells in long established producing regions. In the Venango, Clarion, Tarkard, Slippery rock and Hairsville regions of Pennsylvania, the greatest activity prevails in the development of the oil, and much less speculation in fancy lands exists than last Fall and Winter. This state of things will tend to increase the yield of oil, or, at least, will preserve the aggregate yield of the past few years. Several wells of large yield have recently been discovered on the prominent creeks of West Virginia and in Ohio.

Hairsville Oil Region.

HAIRSVILLE, May 13.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

Since my last, some new information has come to hand. I find that a company has been organized in Pottsville, Pa., called the Pottsville, Conemaugh and Mahoning Oil Company, to operate on lands in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties. They have an engine ordered and will go to work on the Conemaugh, adjoining the Dorr, Hollow tract of the Sirwell Company. This Company is got up on the capital stock principle, parties from Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Pottsville and Westmoreland county being interested. The Union Oil Company, at West Lebanon, four miles above the town of Indiana, have resumed work, their boring tools having been fast in their well for some months. They have a new engine going, and go ng ahead. The Getty Farm Company will have their engine at work by the 1st of June. The company now boring on the Little Mahoning, near Georgeville, are pushing their work very rapidly, and intend to test their property thoroughly. The derrick erected on the Reynolds farm, on the Little Mahoning, in Pine Hollow, is for a New York oil company, who are pushing their work vigorously. The Black Lick Oil Company, of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, will commence work within two weeks, near the mouth of the Black Lick, above the railroad bridge. Also, a new company in Pittsburgh will commence work within two weeks, near the mouth of the Black Lick, above the railroad bridge. Also, a new company in Pittsburgh will commence work within two weeks, near the mouth of the Black Lick, above the railroad bridge. Also, a new company in Pittsburgh will commence work within two weeks. Some of the lands are very desirable.

Some excitement has been caused by a species of wood said to be petrified, having been ordered ignominous coal turning out to be asphaltum, or, as some say, solidified petroleum. The deposit is found on a tributary of the Blacklick. Some New York and Philadelphia parties have it in hand. Information regarding the location of the deposit and purpose of the discoverers is refused. The rock is well exposed, and from all I can learn, I believe may result from sinking a well in the Silurian formation, which is below, in geological order, the coal measures. This formation frequently outcrops in the immediate vicinity of oil regions.

The most remarkable error is that in reference to the origin of petroleum. A writer in a public journal, not many days ago, makes use, in substance, of the following language: "It is well known that petroleum is the result of the action of heat on bituminous coal or shale" No certainly never submitted bituminous or any other variety of coal to destructive distillation, that the oil obtained from coal contains a large amount of ammonia, carbonic acid, and sulfine; and, when swallowed, is a corrosive poison. Whereas, petroleum is quite pure but a very small proportion of these substances, and when swallowed, produces no injurious effects. Besides, coal and the petroleum many petroleums which are not found in petroleum. Petroleum is easily and cheaply refined. The refinement of coal oil is attended with many difficulties, and an expensive operation. Again, petroleum, in quantity, is below the coal. When heat is applied to a volatile liquid, it tends to escape in the form of the least resistance; which, in the present instance, would be toward the surface of the earth, and not downward, in the direction of the petroleum formations, which would be in that of greatest resistance. The only resemblance bet ween the oil obtained from coal and petroleum, as regards its other derivation, is that they are both the product of the decomposition of organic matter.

Another source of error in the search for oil lands is that of submitting rock supposed to contain oil to the action of fire. Now, a rock charged with petroleum and impregnated by bituminous matter, will both evolve a volatile combustible matter, which yields a bright light on the application of a lighted taper, and a fragment of rock or earth will burn on the surface of water are another source of error in the search for oil. Fires, indicating the presence of iron, organic matter and petroleum on the surface of water, are greatly to be relied upon. I now wish to understate that petroleum is never found in any other formations except the subcarboniferous and Devonian. In foreign countries it has been discovered in other formations in considerable quantities. In the United States, however, the largest yield is found in those formations, and the same remark will appy especially to the oil land of Kentucky.

A BIG OFFER FOR JEFF.—A New Yorker, through the *Post*, makes the following offer:

The government has offered $100,000 for Jeff. Davis, and has got him. I will give the government $250,000 for him, with his petticoat on; and I will exhibit him through the country, petticoats and all, as the last of the "chivalry," and give one-half of the gross proceeds of the show to the fund for the widows and orphans of our soldiers, and for the martyrs of Andersonville and Libby prisons.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1865. NO. 212

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE; VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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Per Year, (52 Issues,).....$3 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
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FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT

GREAT CONSPIRACY.

Evidence Produced on Monday Evening

BOOTH AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

The Parties Identified

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The following is a summary of the conclusion of the testimony taken on Monday:

The further examination of the witness J. P. Early, elicited no new facts concerning the intimacy of O'Laughlin with Booth.

Lieut. Henderson testified that he saw O'Laughlin in Washington, April 11th, and he told him he had an engagement to see Booth that day.

Samuel R. S. Strugg testified that O'Laughlin was intimate with Booth; saw them conversing about the first of April; there was a third party, and when I approached, O'Laughlin took me aside and said Booth was busy with his friend, talking privately. In cross-examination, he said O'Laughlin asked him to take a dirk knife, to which he answer in the way stated.

D C Reed testified that he saw O'Laughlin in Washington on April 11th, and he told he had an engagement to see Booth that day.

Peter Satterwell testified that Booth came to his restaurant, next to the theatre, the night of the assassination, about ten o'clock, at drank a glass of whisky. He then went out on his premises, and a rigid examination of the whole premises, and a rigid examination of the whole plot.

Sergeant M. Dye testified that he was stationed in front of Ford's Theatre at about nine o'clock p. m., on the 14th, and saw an elegantly dressed man come out of the theatre with two rough looking persons. Heard the well-dressed one say, "I think he will remain in the city for some days." Heard the latter say, "I think he will remain in the city for some days." Heard the latter say, "I think he will remain in the city for some days." Heard the latter

The Daily Commercial

[illegible] Publication office of the daily and weekly Commercial, in the Third story of the Commercial Building, Fifth street, between Wood and Market, where communications intended for publication, and letters on business connected with the office, should be addressed. All communications intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts, respectively, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILANDS, } Secretaries.
P. O'NEILL, }

British Horror and Sympathy.

We wish the English would act as they talk, and talk consistently. The amount of sympathy they manifested over the assassination of our President was wonderful, but not so wonderful as what followed. Closely dove-tailed with it are hooted expressions for JEFF DAVIS, and well-framed plans of mercy for him. The British press and statesmen perceive that, in the course of justice, DAVIS, if caught, will be hanged. We have to much respect for British intelligence, and a member to admire too well the sternness with which British law, especially against great offenders, is enforced there, to believe that a single doubt exists in England as to what ought to be done with DAVIS. The British feeling for JEFF DAVIS is the measure of British sympathy for the dead Rebellion, and antipathy to this Republic.

In the expressions favorable to DAVIS, we perceive the outcroppings of a more practical British purpose, and we do not question that at some stage of the proceeding against DAVIS the British government will prove its fidelity to the cause which has been demolished by the war, by attempting to defeat the ends of justice and save him from its operation. This would be consistent with the support rendered the rebels in a thousand ways, and perfectly in accordance with the genuine feeling of the British aristocracy.

We, therefore, receive with considerable discount present British manifestations, not that we question the genuineness of British horror for assassination; but while we are asked to conclude that sympathy with the South, or regret for the failure of its causes has been crushed out by the event, we want more proof. British horror for assassination is one thing, but British feeling for the unity and growth of this Republic is quite another.

Popular Government.

The trials of our system of political Government, like the providential afflictions of a good man, tend both to confirm and to illustrate its excellence. The recent war is replete with illustrations of this fact. That we have had no experience of a terrible trial, in the late insurrection, is not to be ascribed to the peculiarity of our system, since all governments are liable to similar outbreaks of ambition. But the whole process of its suppression has been marked with an energy, a self-reliance, and a forbearance, which we look for in vain in the history of insurrections against other governments.

In the midst of this internecine strife, that engrossed the powers and the passions of the people, they conducted an election for the chief magistracy, with as much order and coolness as if it were an everyday occurrence of the most quiet, peaceful times.

But the popular qualities of the Government, and the governing capabilities of the people, have a new and striking illustration, in the quiet, orderly transition of the chief magistracy from the hands of one man to those of another. No circumstances can be imagined more likely to occasion disorder, confusion, or even revolution. None can be conceived better adapted to arouse wild passion, and to lead to scenes of violence and vengeance. Yet, under our wisely constructed constitution, and among our intelligent and moral population, nothing of the kind occurred, or seems to have been thought of. The authority of administration, that fell from the hand of the President when the cruel and revengeful assassin laid him low in death, was scrupulously assumed by his constitutional successor, and the machinery of government moved steadily, quietly, without a jar, accomplishing its great work as successfully as though the bitter grief had not befallen the country. It is a tribute to the wisdom and value of republican government, for a good and wise people.

The Revival of Southern Trade.

The spirit of trade and enterprise has taken a fresh start lately. The Treasury regulations opening trade with the South has given this new impetus to enterprise. In all parts of the North arrangements for taking advantage of the President's proclamation have been made by the merchants with a promptitude even greater than that of the official action of the Post Office Department in re-opening the mail facilities, and nearly equal in promptitude to the action of the Treasury Department in establishing its National Banks in Richmond and other cities of the South.

In New York the merchants are among the first to avail themselves of the new era in business. The increased activity in the docks there is apparent everywhere. Owners of vessels which for four years past have been in government employment, have hastened to obtain release from their contracts, and are loading with merchandise for the Southern seaports town. Vessels of every character, which have been lying idle during the war, have been brushed up, and are preparing for missions of brotherly love and money-making in the Southern ports.

Since the promulgation of the trade order over fifty vessels—many of them first class steamers—have been added in New York to the trade with the Atlantic and gulf coast cities. The other principal cities of the Atlantic coast do not appear to have fully appreciated the importance of the order, but they will, however, begin to act in the matter; but we have no information of the same encouraging character from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

We shall doubtless have a very large share of the additions to the commercial fleet which is rapidly being organized in the cause of peace and Union. The movement is one of the deepest interest to the people of the country, and the feeling finds full expression in every section with unanimity throughout the East and West. The reopening of trade is not only a guaranty for widespread prosperity, but a most powerful peacemaker, and will do much toward reuniting the North and South in that old bond of Union which will be made stronger and more hallowed by the very war which sought to divide it.

Lord Derby.

This distinguished nobleman and minister made a speech on the assassination of President LINCOLN. It is very peculiar production. In its sentiments it is as far from our address as it is from propriety in its manner. In point of dignity, generosity and good taste, it stands in hapless contrast and and infelicity to the speech of Lord ARGYLL, in the same occasion.

Lord DERBY ranks of the combatants in our distant yards containing the one, meaning the Union, for entire, and the other for independence; and represents the mass of sentiment as alien to the whole spirit of the war, on the part of the Confederates, which he represents as surprisingly gentle, humane and forbearing. It is amazing to notice the utter ignorance that such a statesman labors under, even after four years of opportunity of observing the temper and style of rebel warfare. And to make such a tissue of silly representations and sentiments, under the guise of a sympathizing speech, indicates the measure of taste and good judgment which swayed the mind of Lord DERBY on the occasion.

A QUESTION.—A question of some interest has been started. It is this: DAVIS having put on petticoats, will the representatives of the "confederacy" abroad follow suit? We think we perceive in the progress of events a leading in their putting on feminine costume and calling at sympathizing courts to make known the misfortunes of their martyr, and receive suitable expressions of sympathy. In no way, it seems to us, can the representatives and friends of DAVIS broad manifest their attachment to the cause and its tunes so well as by adopting, for a stated period, the petticoat costume.

The ladies of Syracuse, New York, have formed an association for the reformation of wives of a fashionable character.

Women and the War.

We may have to say some ungallant things but [illegible] off [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Commercial

[illegible] Journal Ltd.

[illegible] conflicts to inform the [illegible] New York in scientific cooking are [illegible] with much success, his lectures [illegible] constantly attended by large numbers. [illegible] week one of his lectures was on the following:

BILL OF FARE.

Soup Flamande,
Breast of Mutton, broiled.
Blanquette of Veal.
Asparagus friesase.
Spring sauce.
Petits bouches a la Duchee.

The cook began by taking a two pound breast of mutton—which the Professor said was a cheap piece of meat, and, if cooked as he would show the ladies, it was very nice. The meat was placed in a pan and entirely covered with boiling water. A teaspoonful of salt being added, the pan was placed directly over the fire. After boiling fifteen minutes, the saucepan was removed to the back part of the range, where its contents simmered for an hour and a half. At the end of this time, the mutton being sufficient y cooked, was placed on a platter, and the ribbones removed. The meat was then brushed with the yolk of an egg, rolled in bread crumbs and broiled over a gentle fire for about twenty minutes. When a fire is too hot to broil meats slowly the Professor told the ladies to place the broiling bars high enough to obtain the required heat—in preference to raising down the fire, which might be needed for other purposes. After broiling, the breast of mutton was buttered, and sprinkled with chopped parsley.

A pound and a half of the breast of veal having been cut in small pieces, was placed in a saucepan, covered with warm water. Half a carrot, half an onion, half a turnip, half a leek, three stalks of parsley, four sprigs of thyme, [illegible] pepper corns, two cloves, three bay leaves, and a teaspoonful of salt were next added. The pan was placed on the back of the range, where the contents simmered for two hours, during which time the cook frequently skimmed off the impurities, as they rose to the surface of the water. On removing this saucepan from the fire, the meat was placed in another pan, where it remained until the following sauce had been made: Butter, the size of an egg, a table spoonful of flour, the yolk of an egg, and a few drops of cold water, were all mixed together with two thirds of the broth in which the meat had boiled. It placed over the fire, where the juice of half a lemon was added. After boiling, this mixture was removed, and strained over the veal, which was again placed on the range, to remain until served. The vegetables, &c., boiled with this meat would probably be used at a subsequent lesson.

A large turnip cut in slices, six potatoes peeled, four pieces of dried bread toasted brown—these articles, with a table spoonful of salt, one bay leaf, six peppercorns, two cloves, one leek, two stalks of parsley, and asparagus, were covered with cold water, and allowed to boil one hour and a half; then after removing the bay leaf, parsely, &c., the vegetables were mashed through a cullender, and passed in a saucepan with about a pint of beef broth. This, with pepper and salt to suit the taste of the cook, completed the "Soup Flamande."

The inside portion of a bunch of asparagus were cut off in small pieces, which were placed in water as it first boiled. When the vegetable had become tender by boiling, the cook used a sieve to strain off the water. The asparagus was then slowly increased for ten minutes, with a sauce made as follows: Three chalots (cut in small pieces) were fried in half an ounce of butter; in another pan, half a table-spoonful of flour, a pinch of grated nutmeg, and a gut of milk, were cooked for five minutes, the mixture being stirred rapidly. The butter and chalots were then poured into this saucepan and all stirred together. The sauce being poured over the asparagus it was ready for the table

A small measure of well washed sprouts were placed in a pan of water (as if first boiled, with a teaspoonful of salt, and pinch of saleratus (to make the sprouts tender and preserve their green color.) After boiling for an hour, they were drained off, and half a pint of beer broth, with a piece of pepper and salt added. The sprouts remained on the fire a few minutes longer and were then removed, with the juice, to a platter on the table.

A puff paste made of the following articles:

A pint of sifted flour,
Half an ounce of salt,
The yolk of an egg,
Half an ounce of butter,
Half a tumbler of tepid water.

These ingredients were mixed together until they formed a stiff paste; which was placed on a board and kneaded lightly. After being rolled it should be placed in a cool place, to remain, from three to six hours. It is then rolled out into a thin cake, and six ounces of butter placed in the centre. The edges of the cake folded over the butter, then rolled thoroughly, folded again; rolled, folded; rolled, folded; rolled, folded; and rolled and folded for the last time. The dough thus made is again placed in a cool place for an hour or more. On being used, yesterday, some of this dough was rolled into a thin cake, then cut into small fancy shapes. The shapes were marked on the top, before the upper portion was to be subsequently removed for covers. After baking the shapes, in a quick oven, for half an hour, the little pastry covers were removed. A sharp knife was then used to fashion the baked shapes into receptacles for the following mixture: Two tablespoonsful of flour, mixed in a pan with two eggs, a gill of milk, four teaspoonsful of pulverized sugar, were flavored with lemon, and cooked for five minutes, while being rapidly stirred. After being allowed to cool, this custard was formed into pastry shapes and the lecture for the day ended.

A Remarkable Month of Great Events.

The month of April, 1865, will ba one of the most marked in human history. Here is a summary of its great and thrilling events:

1. April 1, General Sheridan attacks and routs the rebel forces at Five Forks, Va., capturing three brigades.
2. Assault along the whole line in front of Petersburg. Generals Wright, Parker and Ord break through the rebel lines, and a brilliant victory is achieved. Twelve thousand prisoners and fifty pieces of artillery are taken.
- . News received of the burning of the steamer General Lyon between Wilmington and Fortress Monroe, March 31. Four or five hundred soldiers perished.
3. The Union forces under Gen. Weitzel occupy Richmond, with, with Petersburg, was evacuated by the rebels.
- . Great rejoicings all through the loyal States on account of the fall of Richmond.
4. Fire in Brooklyn, New York. Several firemen killed.
6. General Sheridan attacks and routs the forces of General Lee, and drives them across Sailor Creek.
9. Surrender of General Lee and his whole army to General Grant.
10. Extraordinary rejoicing throughout the loyal States on account of the surrender of Lee and the end of the rebellion.
12. Mobile occupied by the Union forces.
- . General Sherman occupies Salisbury, N. C., after a series of victories, he having advanced upon that State from the west. Vast amount of military property captured with the town.
14. Assassination of President Lincoln by Jno. Wilkes Booth, an actor, and attempted murder of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. Mr. Seward badly injured.
- . The flag rem ved on General Anderson from Fort Sumter in 1861, hoisted by him on the same fort with appropriate ceremonies.
15. Death of President Lincoln.
- . The whole country in mourning. A very solemn day.
- . Andrew Johnson, Vice President, takes the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and becomes President of the United States.
16. Great fire in New York. Loss $2,000,000
18. Second great fire in New York. Loss $1,000,000.
- . Arrest of Payne, the supposed author of the attempt upon the life of Secretary Seward.
- . General Sherman concludes a treaty with General Johnston, which is not ratified. He is ordered to resume hostilities at once.
19. The funeral of President Lincoln at Washington.
21. The reward now offered for the arrest of John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of the President, is $150,000.
- . The remains of the late President are taken from Washington on their way to Springfield Illinois, where they are to be finally deposited.
26. John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the President, is shot and killed by a party of cavalry sent out to arrest him. Harold, an accomplice, is taken.
- . General Johnston surrenders to the Union forces with all the troops in his department.
27. The boiler on the steamer Sultana exploded on the Mississippi, setting the boat on fire. Fifteen hundred Union soldiers, just released from rebel prisons, were lost.
29. President Johnson appoints Thursday, June 1, as a day of national humiliation and prayer.
30. Plot discovered to burn the city of Philadelphia.

SUICIDE IN JAIL.

A Women Hangs Herself with a Sheet—The Tragical End of a Life of Infamy and Crime, &c.

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon a prisoner in the County Jail, named Adeline Grisbacher *alias* Ada McDowell, hung herself in the corridor of the part devoted to the female convicts. A brief history of the life of the suicide and her tragical end, as we learn them from Sheriff Nicole, is as follows:

Something over a year ago she was seduced at her home in Salem, Columbiana county, in this State, by a married man from this city, she was afterwards brought to this city by the same man, and placed in the house of Augustus Fay. She subsequently worked as a servant girl for Mrs. Butterfield and Jim Green. Sometime in February she was arrested by the police on the charge of stealing gold watch and chain from Mrs. Butterfield, but on pressing penitence and surrendering the property, she was taken back and remained about two weeks, was taken back and remained about two weeks, when she was again arrested for various thefts, and upon the evidence of the fall of Richmond. and upon the evidence of the fall of Richmond. and upon the evidence of the fall of Richmond.

The Pittsburgh Commercial, Wednesday, May 17, 1865.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 27 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do 1st Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
C. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
se30

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | PH. R. MERTS, V. P.
S. E. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Stocks Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MAY 16, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's	.....	100 00
do 10-40s	.....	98 00
Allegheny County 6's	.....	75 50
Connellsville 6's	74 25	.....
Allegheny Gas Company	.....	36 00
Allegheny Valley R. R.	.....	9 50
Connellsville stock, non-int	9 50	.....
do do interest	9 75	.....
Merchants & Manufacturers N B	.....	60 00
Allegheny National	.....	70 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Co	.....	9 00
Fleming and Blood Farm	.....	1 50
Oil Reach	.....	7 50
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	3 50
Cherry Run Central	.....	2 00
Tarr, Story, & Cherry Run	.....	75
Ritchie	40	60
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	.....	80
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 25	1 60
Federal	.....	1 00
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 10
Ohio Valley	.....	1 00
McAboy Cherry Run	.....	90
Ross	.....	95
Oil City & Pittsburgh	.....	80
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 10
Duck Creek	8 00	.....
Stella	.....	97
Star Wells	.....	95
Banner	.....	1 50
Cherry Run & Blood	.....	85
Hemlock	.....	4 00
Mingo Coal	.....	15 00

TUESDAY, May 16—P. M.

There was a slight improvement at the Evening Board to-night, although the transactions were few. Ritchie, that has been so long in a state of humiliation, gave signs of coming up, but the bids for it were of a "bearish" character. It was evident that the stock is appreciating, as the old well, we learn, is yielding forty barrels per day, and under the new arrangement the Company contro's the wells that have heretofore interfered with the Ritchie.

A trade of 500 shares of Pittsburgh and New York for 500 of Cherry Run and Pit Hole was made. Some inquiry was had for the stock of the People's National Bank at a premium.

The following comprise the sales this evening:

100 shares Merchants.....30
100 do Stella.....97½
160 do do.....97½
50 do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run.....70

The bids and offerings were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny Bank	.....	$70 00
People's National	102 50	.....
Allegheny Gas	.....	36 00
Acme	.....	15 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	.....	9 00
Banner	.....	1 40
Bergen	.....	2 10
Blood Farm and Ohio Pet	.....	1 60
Central Basin	.....	65
Cherry Run Central	1 50	2 00
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	.....	90
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	95	1 10
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	.....	90
Culbertson's Run	.....	1 50
Edwards	.....	1 60
Great American	.....	5 25
Hemlock	.....	2 00
Horseneck	.....	1 25
Iron City	.....	85
McAboy & Cherry Run	.....	90
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	1 00
Nat. Refining and Storing	.....	10 00
Ohio Valley	1 00	1 50
Paxton	.....	3 50
Pittsburgh and New York	60	70
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 25	1 75
Pitts., Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 00
Revenue	.....	1 25
Ritchie	52	53
Ross	75	95
Star Wells	.....	94
Tack Petroleum, of New York	.....	2 00
Union Lubric	.....	75
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 50
West Virginia, of Pittsburgh	.....	1 50
West Virginia Basin	.....	90
White's Creek	1 25	2 25

At McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, this evening these were sold:

14 shares Exchange Bank.....80 25
10 do Mechanics' Bank.....74 00

--The reservoirs of Pennsylvania contain greater wealth than the fields of all the cotton States combined, heretofore cultivated with the labor of a million of slaves in the production of their great staple. The main supply of oil has been from the bituminous district in Pennsylvania, but there are other territories in that State that are proven to be richer still; Clarion, Crawford, Washington, Greene and Fayette counties are found to be equally valuable. The last two named counties lie on the Virginia line, up the Monongahela river, and the developments there have resulted in obtaining oil, which is quoted in this market at double the valuable of the oil from the counties first named. The annual yield of each, prior to the war, was about 3,500,000 bales, estimated at about $175,000,000. Last year the product of petroleum was about $80,000,000, and it is estimated that the present year will reach $124,000,000, and, at the close of the year 1866, the product is calculated to about equal the value of cotton in its palmy days.

—The stamp inspector of Philadelphia has received a letter from Deputy Commissioner E. A. Rollins, dated the 8th inst., in which he is informed "that all transfers of stock in order of the purchaser, in what is generally known as the 'broker's order book,' are subject to a stamp duty of five cents." He is also directed to enforce the penalties against offenders in this respect, the penalties being fifty dollars for each unstamped "transfer to order," besides making the transfer invalid.

—The bankers of New York, as we are informed by the *Journal of Commerce*, in connection with leading men from neighboring cities, have been engaged for several days in discussing the best method of avoiding the evils and dangers arising from the introduction of large amounts of bank notes issued by institutions not within daily reach of the large money centres. The Government may pay out to any of its creditors the bills of any National Bank, no matter where it is located. It is not probable that the present Secretary would authorize the transfer from distant points of any issue for the mere purpose of aiding their circulation. But it must be remembered that these notes are a legal tender to the treasury for every description. It will be easy for those who have large payments to make to the Government, will soon have to bring these issues from distant points, and pay them into the depositaries. The officials must then become agents for redeeming these issues by sending them to their distant homes for exchange, or they must pay them out as they receive them. With the National Banks the case is still worse. They must receive the issue of any other National Bank from all their creditors, and the latter will be sure to select for this purpose those issues which come from most inaccessible points and are considered least desirable on the principle that the poorest currency that will go at all is the first sent out.

To provide a plan for the redemption of these issues, so that they may be current without any aid from the compulsory clause in the National currency act, is the problem to be solved. All of the banks are interested in this solution, because it is difficult for any of them to discredit any issues which the law makes current throughout a portion of the market; but the National Banks have the most at stake, for it is absolutely impossible that they should live in troublesome days without some protection in the way of a system of uniform redemption that shall extend to every thing they receive over the counter.

The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows:

Week ending	May 12.	May 5.	April 27.	April 20.
Dry Goods	$726,691	$1,359,749	$1,359,749	$1,359,749
Gen'l Merch'se	1,579,749	3,558,887	1,792,699	696,686
Total	$2,306,440	$4,770,831	$3,714,181	$2,122,560

The New York imports of dry goods for the week ending May 12 compare as follows with former returns:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
For the week	$726,691	$1,674,444	$808,689
Thrown on market	761,124	1,88,903	1,929,428
Since Jan. 1	1864.	1864.	1863.
Entered at the port	$28,0.0,877	$34,29,716	$17,218,264
Thrown on market	32,249,885	39,496,667	16,284,377

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O & B, 1 car meal; J & Stewart, 22 bush carp; J Copeland, 16 sacks potatoes; J W Dunbar, 14 do oats; G Thompson, 5 rolls leather; Bingham & Co, 30 sacks oats; A Leech, 2 cars oats.

Per Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & C. R. R.—C Bowyer, 1 passenger car; J Rhodes, 35 bags barley; J S Leggett, 2 cars wheat; M & R Walsh, 100 bbls flour; W Hampton, 1 car bbls; S N Robinson, 172 sacks oats; J Moorhead, 2 cars meal; H Randells, 14 tns cheese; J Shirk, 6 bags potatoes; Rea & Co, 46 sacks oats; Godfrey & Co, 84 sacks rags; J J Raly & Co, 1 car straw; S Patterson & A, 2 cars oats; Weck & W, 102 bbls flour; L & A, 2 cars oats; Weck & W, 102 bbls flour; L & A, 2 cars oats; Wise, 100 green hides; D Wallace, 5 cars oats.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R.—Smith & Co, 9 pkgs mdse; H H Collins, 30 do; Smith & Co, 2 pkgs mdse; J Smith, 2 pkgs mdse; L H Wood, 3 pkgs mdse; J Smith, 7 bbl; Grant & Reel, 13 do mdse, 3 pkgs; Schoonker & L, 14 bbls flour; Foltz & A, 225 sks potatoes; McCullough & A, 15 sks rags; J J Cobrin, 83 sks oats; Jno Dan, H & Co, 101 sks wheat, 40 do oats; Smith, A & Co, 10 pkgs; Heiner & D, 67 pkgs mdse; Eschner & J, 47 do do.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, May 17, 1865.

Business was very dull yesterday, neither party manifesting any disposition to operate. The weather was delightful; we have the genial spring article at this time. Both river and spring advices are favorable, but falling rapidly. They will soon be down to a medium stage. Business on the landing, particularly the Monongahela, was not very active, the principle shipments consisting of Pittsburgh manufactures. There were no arrivals outside of the regular packets. A number of boats are due; they may be found at the landing this morning. The Iron City left for Parkersburg with a fair trip; she will be followed to-day at noon by the Minerva. The Parkersburg dail line make their trips with great regularity, and are of untold benefits to both ports; we hope to see them properly patronized. The favorite steamer Camella leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. The A No. 1 packet Armenia is announced to leave this day for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul, in connection with the Northern Line Packet Co. The Armadillo will be the next boat for St. Louis and the upper rivers; she will follow the Armenia. The far-famed steamer Kenton is at the landing; she is not yet announced, but will most likely load for the head waters of the Mississippi; she is in fine order for a trip of the description. The punctual packet Emma Graham left for the Muskingum regions at the advertised hour. The Centralia, J. S. Hall, and R. L. Woodward, are at the landing. Their officers have not yet decided where they will load for. The Brownsville packets continue to do a large business. They have as much as they can do both ways. There is yet a large amount of travel to the Dunkard oil regions. On the Allegheny river the boats appear to have all the business they can manage. The amount of freight going forward being large, while the travel both ways is really astonishing. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. The transactions reported partake more of a retail than a wholesale trade.

MIDDLINGS—The market has been inactive for some time past; prices have tended downwards. Sales 5 tons at $2 @ ton.

HAY—The market has undergone no change. The receipts have kept pace with the demand. Prices were nominally unchanged. We note sales of 18 loads at the scales at $20@26 @ ton. The market closed in favor of buyers. Baled sold at various prices.

BACON was in fair demand for home purposes Prices were the same as the previous day. Holders are firm in the faith that prices have seen the bottom. The supply in the market is fair. Among the sales were 1000lbs country clear sides at 17c. Sales city cured as follows, Shoulders 15½@16c; hams 17@17½c; Sides, ribbed, 20@20½c; clear, 20@20½c; S. C. Hams, 4000lbs at 22 @22½c; Canvassed Hams sell at 22½c.

LARD—Prices of country lard have declined. We note sales of 54 kegs and 4 bbls at 16c. Sales of city rendered at 19@19½c.

FLOUR—The market moves along slowly with a light inquiry. Dealers take hold very sparingly, merely sufficient to meet their present wants; on the other hand, holders manifest no disposition to force transactions—hence we have but few sales to record at prices that were current for some days past. Extra Family—The principal inquiry was for the better grades which sold from store at $8 25, $ 50@9 00 @ bbl, according to the brand.

CHEESE—The receipts of new cheese are increasing. We note sales of 10 boxes at 22c. Sale of 25 do old at 21@22c. The stock is not large.

BUTTER—Prices have been stationary for the past few days. The offerings consisted of various kinds and qualities. We note sales of 6 bbls very choice at 28c; 40 do, a good article, at 25c; 6 do butter was offered at 15c, without finding purchasers.

DRIED PEACHES—The market was dull. Prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 6 bbls quarters at 7½c—decline. Dried apples dull at 7@7½c per lb. The supply exceeds the demand.

POTATOES—The season is fast drawing to a close. Parties who have been holding back in order to realize large prices have seen the error of their ways; prices, the supply exceeds the demand. Sales 125 bush peach blows at 85c per bush; 100 do reds at 60c, and 50 bbls peach blows at $2 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was not very active; dealers seem careless about purchasing to any extent. Oats—Were dull, with more sellers than buyers hence prices have ruled low; besides Uncle Sam will soon leave the market as a purchaser, which will further reduce the price—sales 1200 bush at 55@56c; these seem to be the outside rates. Wheat—Prices very irregular; one day you see it reported at $1 50@1 60, the next day at $1 70@1 80—one lot of 1200 bush is said to have brought $1 70 per bush. Barley—Dull and nominal. Corn—Was looking for purchasers at 70@80c per bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, May 17, 1865.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was firm, but transactions were very limited; holders were disposed to advance their figures. This is owing, we think, to the want of money. The operations were limited. The day's operations were the smallest we have recorded for some time past. The river receipts were less than one thousand barrels. Business on the Allegheny wharf was very active, the amount of oil handled daily being very large. The City Gauger and his assistants have a busy time. The boats engaged in that trade have all the business they can manage; it is astonishing the amount of freight that daily leaves for the oil regions. The Petrolia and Leclaire No. 2 left last evening with all the freight they could manage, and a large number of people. The arrivals were the Leclaire and Urilda. The Belle is due. From Oil City we learn that the river was falling fast, with thirty three inches of water. The Oil City market was excited. There was a active demand. The decline in the Eastern markets have produced a further advance at the wells and at the mouth. One party offered $11 25 for a large parcel and was refused. Another party took hold of the same lot at $11 75 per bbl, packages included. The rates demanded at Pit Hole were $8 50 per bbl. Buyers and money were plenty. An offer was made from the East for 3,000 bb's Crude. The reply was, "We cannot furnish at those prices." The principal inquiry was for Bulk Oils for refining and tanking purposes. There is a large amount of oil that has been purchased for speculative purposes, and is held out of the market for the present. The only sales reported were the following:

THE IRON TRADE.—We learn that few if any contracts have been made in the iron trade during the present season, and that the prospects are that the iron trade will be very dull. Reduction of Wages.—Forest and Wash—On Saturday last the Huron Mining Company discharged from its employ about fifty men, and reduced the wages of the remainder from ten to twenty per cent. We hear that the other companies will do the same on the first of the month, and some of them will very considerably reduce their force for awhile. The reason is the great decline in the price of copper.

ASSESSMENTS.—The Mass Mining Company has assessed fifty cents per share, payable April 12, to Lafayette Burt, Treasurer, Boston.

The Mesnard Mining Company has assessed fifty cents per share, payable April 12, to Lafayette Burt, Treasurer, Boston.

We make the following extract from a private letter, dated Toledo, April 28, 1865:

I am fearful the Lake Superior interests will have a severe trial this year. They must have cheap labor and legislature to help them, or their economy and industry the country will go to the dogs. I have seen a good many ups and downs in the Lake Superior region, but never saw them quite so flat as now, but I have confidence it will yet survive and be richer and stronger than ever.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Gallagher	89	Fisher Bros	206
J. Speed	128	J. Wilkins	87
G. Thumm	100	H. H. Collins	90
Duncan Dunlap & Co	63	Hill & Thumm	198
Total			919

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Co, 213 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

North American Co., 72 barrels refined for New York.

Wightman & A, 216 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

New Orleans Market.

May 6.

The speculative demand which has prevailed for sugar during the past three days has subsided. There was not even any inquiry to-day. The market is at a stand still, and we have not a sale to report. We have heard, however, that negotiations are going on for a considerable quantity of Cuba molasses.

The Western produce market remains inanimate without the least indication of returning vitality. There is only a retail business doing, and the only sales to-day were 400 bbls low superfine flour, in three lots, $8; 100 good superfine at $8 25; and 110 good extra at $10 per bbl; 50 bbls mess pork at $30 per bbl, and 8,000 lbs green shoulder and hams, in bulk, at 16c per pound.

Rio coffee is selling in small lots at 33½@34c per pound.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Lumber—Received, 6 263 m; shipped, 1,515 m. The receipts have still large per boat, and for a season is a necessary consequence trade is slow. The sales reported:

Cargo schooner Driver, 100 m ⅞ strips, balance common mixed, at $14 50; cargo schr St. Lawrence, 90 ⅞ strips rafted at $14; cargo schr Storm, 60 m strips and boards at $16; cargo schr Forrester, 70 m 1½ strips, balance mixed, at $13 25; cargo schooner Buena Vista, 120 m ⅞ strips, balance in strips and boards on private terms; cargo Bingham, 85 m strips and boards from No 2 logs, badly cut, at $12; cargo schooner Tempest, 1,0 m strips, balance 2x4 and boards, at $16

Shingles—Received, 1,720 m; shipped, 573, m. Market quiet.

Lath—Market quiet and steady.

Sugar at St. Louis.

REFINED SUGARS.—Belcher's circular quotes a decline of ½c per lb, as follows:—Crushed sugar, double refined, 20½c; do do B, 20½; crushed sugar, C, 20½; powdered sugar, double refined, 20½c; Medered sugar, C, 20½c; granulated sugar, 20½; refined white sugar, O, 19½c; do do O O, 19½; refined yellow do A, 18½; clarified, XXX, 18; golden syrup, bbls., $1 50; ½ bbls, $1 65; New Orleans molasses, bbls, $1 50; ½ bbls, $1 65; kegs, $1 60. Missouri refinery sugar house molasses, bbls, 9½; ½ bbls, 98; kegs, 97.

St. Louis Market.

Hemp—The market continues very firm, and sales are reported to-day of 38 bales choice pressed hemp at $225; 84 bales prime do at $220; and 21 bales prime undressed at $125 @ ton; also a sale of 40 bales covered hackled tow at $100 @ ton.

Rope and Bagging—Market firm but quiet, holders claiming higher figures than in the past few days. Two Twine—Has been a speculative demand to-day, with sales of about 2 500 coils, in lots, at 93 @ lb. Bagging is quiet at 20@22c.

Lead—Soft Missouri in some demand at 8c @ lb. Sales of several lots having been purchased by city consumers during the week, but all are holders are kept private. The market to-day was dull at 8c for soft Missouri.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 16.

STOCKS.

The stock market showed more strength at the morning board. The bears made a vigorous assault on Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Rock Island, but found it a stubborn prepare, and large lots of from one thousand to two thousand shares thrown upon the market were taken at an advance. Prices were higher throughout except on Northwestern, which was lower. Later in the day there was some decline, but no tendency towards lower prices, except in a few instances. Governments are quiet. There is a partial lull in the excitement of the 7-30 Loan. The disposition to sell gold interest bonds is less apparent than yesterday. Those most familiar with the condition of the European market express confidence that the prices there for 5-20s will advance materially and predict fresh orders from London and Frankfort. Bank shares and Railway mortgages firm and offered freely. State bonds are quiet and steady. The miscellaneous list is unchanged.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Are without much activity, as the following prices: Excelsior, $4; Gould Farm, $1 75; Manhattan, 55; Oceanic, $2 40; Cherry Run, 53, Empire City, $2 65; Rynd Farm, $2 70.

PETROLEUM

Is dull and nominal. Crude at 36@37; Refined in bond, 51½@52; and free, 72@72½c.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Gold steady at about yesterday's fluctuations. The speculative operations are merely nominal. The prices opened at 137¾, fell to 137¼, and rose again to 138⅜.

New York Money & Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Money active and firm at 6 per cent. Sterling firmer at 109¾@110. Gold without decided change, opening at 138¾, declining to 138¼ and closing at 138⅜. Government Stocks are firm without decided change. Stocks dull and heavy; Preferred 96½; Fort Wayne 94½; North Western 27½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 65¼; Illinois Cen. S rip 116; Mich. Southern 62¾; Erie 77; Hudson 102½; Reading 93½; Galena 87; Chicago & Mississippi Certificates 27; United States 81 coupons 109¾; United States 5 20 coupons 103; do new issue 105¾; one year Certificates 99¼.

EVENING BOARD.

Gallagher's Evening Exchange.—American Gold 12¾; N. Y. Central 91; Erie 76½; Hudson 99½; Reading 92; Michigan Southern 61½; Pittsburgh 68½; Rock Island 90½; Northwestern 27½; Preferred 57½; Fort Wayne 93½; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates 26½. Canton 37½; Quicksilver 35; Mariposa 12½; Cumberland 32½; Coal active, on call, and large sales. Stocks not very active.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Petroleum dull and a shade easier. Crude 36@37; Refined in bond 51½@51¾; Refined free 71@71½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Cotton dull and heavy; 50 for middling. Flour dull and heavy, 5@10c lower; extra State, $6 95 @ 7 05; extra round hoop Ohio, $7 10@7 40; extra brands, market closing heavy. Whisky dull, nominal at $2 09 for western. Wheat dull and declining, $1 67 for No. 1 Michigan and $1 66 for prime winter red. Rye dull and heavy, 86@90c. Barley Malt quiet. Corn dull and 2@3c lower; 90@92c for new mixed western; 93@94 cents for new yellow. New Oats heavy at 70 for white New Orleans, and 81@81 68 for yellow Jersey and Southern—latter price an extreme. Beef steady and droppings of 1 year from closing price—heavy at inside quotations. Wool dull. Pork opened firmer, and closed dull and heavy; $21 12½@21 25 for new mess, closing at $21 50; $21 50@22 for 1863-64 cash and regular way, closing at $21 50, cash; $21 87 for regular way, and $22 for June and July. Prime mess; also 4 500 bbls new mess, May and June, seller and buyer's option, at $21 50. Beef quiet at $12@16 for plain mess, and $16@20 for extra do. Beef hams firm at 32@38. Cut meats steady at 11@15½ for shoulders, and 16@18¾c for hams. Lard heavy at 19¾@19¾c. Butter heavy at 30@40c for Ohio, and 21@35c for State. Cheese dull at 20c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—1st qual., ₩ head	$17 50@19 00	
2d qual., ₩ head	15 00@17 00	
Fair to Common	13 00@15 00	
Inferior	11 00@13 00	
COWS & CALVES—1st quality ₩ head	60 00@75 00	
Ordinary	50 00@60 00	
Common	50 00@60 00	
Inferior	40 00@50 00	
VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₩ lb	8 @ 9 c	
Common	8 @ 9 c	
Inferior	6 @8 c	
SHEEP & LAMBS—Extra, ₩ head	10 00@12 00	
Prime	8 50@9 00	
Ordinary	7 50@8 50	
Common	6 50@7 50	
Inferior	5 50@6 50	
SWINE—Light ₩ lb	10¼@10½c.	
Light and mea'm	10¼c.	
Still fed	9¾@10¼c.	

The supply of beef cattle was light this week but with a larger supply in the market there were still as many to sell. Prices have been sold even at a decline of ¼@½c ₩ lb, which was freely granted. The demand was very moderate at the reduction, and the drovers and dealers were very heavy. Many of them have met with heavy losses for three or four weeks, and the closing sales of the week will indicate pretty clearly the loss to be from $100,000 to $5 per head, and some are computed at still higher figures.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 16.

Flour unchanged; trade and fancy brands $9 50@9 60. Prime Red Wheat, $1 60@1 65. Oats 47c—firm. Barley $1 10@1 20. Rye 85c and dull. Whisky nominally $2 06@2 07. A good demand for Mess Pork, but dull and drooping. Oats, 46c, and later on canals, 46c, 46½c and rye quiet. Whitney dull and nominal. Hogs—Receipts in New Albany, 1,000; corn, 12c; Oats 8c. Lake Imports—Flour, 11,562 bbls; corn, 84,978 bush; barley, 467 bush. Canal Receipts in 1865—Corn, 2,200 bush; oats, 32,720 bush.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 16

Flour steady; $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Red Winter, $8 25 for White, and $9 for double extra. Wheat quiet, nominally in bond at $1 60@1 65. Other grains nominal. Lake imports, 8,800 bush wheat; shipped by railroad, 1,716 bbls flour.

Lake Superior Iron Intelligence.

We take the following extract from the *Portage Lake Mining Gazette*, of April 22:

THE IRON TRADE.—We learn that few if any contracts have been made in the iron trade during the present season, and that the prospects are that the iron trade will be very dull. Reduction of Wages.—Forest and Wash—On Saturday last the Huron Mining Company discharged from its employ about fifty men, and reduced the wages of the remainder from ten to twenty per cent. We hear that the other companies will do the same on the first of the month, and some of them will very considerably reduce their force for awhile. The reason is the great decline in the price of copper.

ASSESSMENTS.—The Mass Mining Company has assessed fifty cents per share, payable April 12, to Lafayette Burt, Treasurer, Boston.

The Mesnard Mining Company has assessed fifty cents per share, payable April 12, to Lafayette Burt, Treasurer, Boston.

We make the following extract from a private letter, dated Toledo, April 28, 1865:

I am fearful the Lake Superior interests will have a severe trial this year. They must have cheap labor and legislature to help them, or their economy and industry the country will go to the dogs. I have seen a good many ups and downs in the Lake Superior region, but never saw them quite so flat as now, but I have confidence it will yet survive and be richer and stronger than ever.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

May 16.

The cattle market is very dull this week, and prices have declined 1@2 cents ₩ lb. About 1,300 head arrived and sold at from 17@18½ cents for extra, a few choice at 20 cents, 13@16 cents for fair to good, and 11@12 cents ₩ lb for common, as to quality.

The following are some of the particulars of the sales:

Head.	Name.	Amount.
85	Martin Fuller & Co, Western, and Lancaster county	16@18½
135	J. McClellan, Western	16@18
20	Jones McClese, Chester co	16@17
7	H. C. Baldwin, Chester co	18
30	H. Kennedy, Chester co	14@17
55	H. Chain, Penna	12@16
20	J. & J. Chain, Penna	12@16
60	Gray & Murphy, Penna	12@16
100	Mooney & Smith, Pa	17@20
48	Ullman & Bachman, Western	17@18
7	Hathaway, Lancaster co	16@18½
65	J. S. Kirk, Lancaster co	16@18½
100	P. McFillen, do	16@18
62	H. Christy & Bro. do	16@18
50	O. Smith, Pa	16@18

Cows are dull and rather lower; about 105 head sold at from $27 up to $65 for spring ers, and $35 up to $80 per head for cow and calf—as to the quality.

Sheep are in demand and prices advanced; 5,000 head arrived and sold at from 8@9c for clipped, and 10½@11 cents ₩ lb, gross, for wood sheep.

Hogs continue very dull; about 1,500 head arrived and sold at the different yards, at from $12@14 the 100lbs, net—the later rate for prime corn fed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The dry goods trade during the past week has felt the effects of the bad weather, but upon the whole the business done is quite satisfactory. Foreign goods for present and summer wear are very active, importers having no trouble to place all they receive at good prices. The stock of foreign dress fabrics is very light throughout the country, and retailers are ready buyers of anything desirable. The trade so far has been most satisfactory to importers, jobbers and retailers, and we incline to the opinion that the demand for goods must continue active to the very close of the season.—*Post.*

Cincinnati Provision Market.

There were further sales of mess pork at $26, but this figure is now extreme, and such an early arrival for orders 25c on outside figure.

Lard is quoted at 18½c, with but little demand at night offerings.

Bulk meats are held firmly, and only nominal at 13 @ 14c, with no sales reported.

Bacon—No sales or price quotations for hog round.

Hams are steady at the old figures, with a fair order demand.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

Notwithstanding the fall in gold, the boot and shoe market has been active for summer styles of goods, needed to piece out stocks, and for immediate consumption. The spring season is winding up with a good trade, both in the jobbing line and from first hands. Light and fine work for ladies' and misses' wear, is very scarce and wanted, and the Lynn manufacturers are working up to their full capacity to fill orders. There is great urgency on the part of Western dealers to get their goods through with despatch, and express companies have their hands full at present in forwarding merchandise of this description, large lots of which are going as far west as Iowa and Kansas.

We note a marked improvement in the leather market. The demand is now active for all descriptions of seasonable stock, at firm and advancing prices, and the supply of good hemlock sole, particularly, is considerably reduced. Oak leather, on the cessation of the demand for army work, is dull and neglected. The prospect of a heavy fall trade has brought boot and shoe manufacturers into the market for supplies; and with more confidence in the future and the impression that prices have touched bottom, they are disposed to operate freely. There is a fair demand for both rough and finished upper, and calfskins are also in better request at a shade higher rates.—*Advertiser.*

Boston Fish Market.

May 13.

The market for codfish is steady, with a fair demand. There is very little prime quality offering, and prices are likely to rule high for the receipt of the new catch in July and August, for which an unusually large fleet is now fitting out.

Sales of Grand Bank at $8 25@8 75, and Bay Fundday, $9 50@10 or large; mixture scarce and held at $8@8 50 per quintal, needed. Hake are scarce and nominal at $5 50@6 loose and $6 50 packed. Pollock are lower at $1 40@5 per quintal, loose. Mackerel are dull and unsettled, with rates tending down. Sales of No. 1 bay at $13 50@14; shore $21; No. 2 bay, $11 50@12 50, and shore $15 per bbl. No. 3 are scarce and nominal. Alewives are out of the market. In pickled herring, small sales at $6@10 per barrel.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Wool Market.

May 13.

The wool market has been rather quiet during the past week; towards the close the drop in gold quotations had the effect to check operations, though prices are without material change. Manufacturers quite supplied themselves freely during the last few weeks, so that their present exigencies are not very pressing. Moreover, many of the mills have temporarily suspended operations on account of the sudden falling off in the demand for army cloths, and are now changing their machinery so as to run on fine and fancy goods adapted to civilian's wear and the regular Fall trade.

Boston Copper Market.

May 13.

The market is very quiet for all descriptions. The market is shading off with gold. We note small sales of sheathing at 46c ₩ lb, cash. Bolts and Brazier's Copper are selling at 50c, and Yellow Metal Bolts at 48c ₩ lb, cash. The market for Ingot is dull at 35c, with sales in New York, during the week, at 35@35½ ₩ lb. Old Copper is worth 30@30c ₩ lb, cash.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following showing the decline in prices for the week ending May 13:

	Saturday, May 13.	Saturday, May 6.
Gold	138¾	145
Super. Ex. Flour	$7 75 @ 8 25	8 25 @ 8 75
No. 1 Spring Wheat	1 69@1 69½	1 81@1 81½
No. 1 Oats	@ 56	@ 67½
No. 2 Oats	@ 56	@ 67½
No. 1 Rye	@ 85	@ 75
Mess Pork	21 00@21 50	22 00@22 50
M. Pork, Hams	16½@17	17 @ 18
A. P. Hams	16½@17	17 @ 18
Prime Coffee	32 @ 33	33 @ 34
Hard Sugars	20½@ 21½	21½@ 22½

River Matters.

Arrivals and departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Telegraph	Bonigher	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Minerva	Gordon	Parkersburg.
Nevada	Evans	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Telegraph	Bongher	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Highlander	Kenton	St. Louis.
Iron City	Noss	Parkersburg.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about eight feet six inches water, and falling fast. The weather was warm.

The Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Captain Gordon. She leaves at noon. The first clerk is Mr. Bunting, a careful and experienced officer.

The fine packet Kenton is now at the landing. She is a good, reliable boat, and will be in charge of Captain Dunlap will probably load in turn for the Upper Mississippi. She has superior accommodations, and is in fine order.

THE A No. steamer Armenia is loading for St. Louis and the upper rivers. Persons going that way will find her a good boat. Capt. A. C. McCallam does the honors on deck; while McCallam, Jr., will be found in the office.

The fine passenger steamer Camella, Capt. Jesse Dean, is the next boat for Cincinnati and Louisville. She is very large, and under the attentive officers, this boat is deservedly one of the list. The first clerk is Captain J. L. Lytle, as clever an officers as can be found.

Cincinnati—Tuesday's *Commercial* says: The river has receded twenty inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with fifty feet in the channel between the Falls and Louisville. Vessels drawing seven feet can navigate for the largest class of steamers. The Tennessee is rising again. The Cumberland is falling, but has on Harpeth Shoals. There is 10 feet in the Mississippi at St. Louis to Cairo.

Cairo—Iron Mountain has arrived.

BOATS DUE.—The Sherman from Marietta; Robert Burns from Memphis; Leonidas and Ohio from St. Louis, are among the first boats due here.

EASTPORT, Miss., May 11.—Eds. Com.: The following boats arrived here yesterday, and started on St. Louis: Ben Wood, Capt. Spaulding's brigade of cavalry; J. T. McComb, Capt. Hunnisano, Captain Charles Fossett; Bard Levi, Captain Hannibal Jackson, and the Columbus. The only boat left now at Eastport is the Alps. The Swallow, N. J. Bigley, Corn D and Augie Saxon having left on the 10th instant. Low from the Tennessee river. Reported to Report to Major General Pope, at St. Louis, and are supposed to be en route for Idaho.

The following boats are reported to Col. Hall, Cavalry. Col. Abe Sharrar; 12th Missouri, Col. Wyl; 12th Tennessee, Col. Curwen; and 3d Illinois. General Grierson and Captain Spaulding's headquarters are on the McComb.

The weather is exceedingly pleasant, and the river at a stand.

The *Gazette*, same date, says:

BOATS IN PORT.—The following steamers were at the wharf last evening: New York, Robert Moore, Kate Robinson, Nora, Miami, Delaware, Alice Lawrence, Sangamonian, N. Courtus, Nevada, Majestic, Prima Donna, Empire, Nightingale, Onward, Volunteer, America, Eleanor Mitchell, Peerless, Alice Dean, Emerald, Lady Grace, Amelia Poe, Clifton, Memphis, Bostona N 2.

Business at the wharf yesterday was much better than could be expected in the present dull times. All the boats receiving added to their freights, and the prospects for the week may be considered quite bright.

WAGES OF PILOTS.—The Cincinnati and St. Louis Pilots' Association, and Cincinnati and Louisville P